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#### **REMARKS**

Applicants have amended an inadvertent typographical error in the Specification. The correct number for International Patent Publication "WO 00/34783" is "WO 00/43783". Support for this amendment is inherent in the PCT Publication records (copy enclosed), with reference to the Serial Number (PCT/US00/01504), the filing date (21 January 2000), the inventors (Bamdad, et al.), and the title ("Interaction of Colloid-Immobilized Species with Species on Non-Colloidal Structures").

To expedite the patent application process, Applicants have elected to pursue independent claim 22, and have accordingly cancelled the remaining claims or rewritten them to depend from claim 22. Applicants reserve the right to pursue claims similar or identical to the rejected claims as pending prior to cancellation or amendment herein in one or more continuation applications claiming priority to the instant application.

Claim 22 has been amended to recite to "promoting the inhibition or treatment of beta-amyloid aggregate formation in a patient susceptible to or exhibiting symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease via administration to the patient of a composition comprising physostigmine." Support for this amendment can be found throughout the specification, for example, in Fig. 6, and on page 9, lines 18-31, page 5, line 26 to page 6, line 7, or page 51, lines 1-30.

Claims 3, 4, 15, 16, and 20-22 remain pending for examination. Claim 22 is independent.

#### Claim Objections

Claim 2 was objected to as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim (claim 1).

Without conceding to the accuracy of this objection, Applicants have cancelled claims 1 and 2. It is thus respectfully requested that the objection be withdrawn.

#### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶1

Claims 1-10, 15-19, 22-23, 105, and 116 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶1 as being non-enabling for the reasons stated in the Office Action.

With regard to the enablement rejections for "the claimed prophylactic use," "the scope of treating all conditions or symptoms that are related to aggregate-forming species, aggregate formation or fibril formation," and "the scope of all the species of the genus represented by the

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claim structure," Applicants do not concede the accuracy of any of these rejections. However, in light of the above-mentioned cancellations and amendments, it is believed that these issues have been rendered moot. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request with withdraw of the rejection of these claims.

#### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶2

Claims 1-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶2 as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention.

Without conceding to the accuracy of any of these rejections, Applicants note that, in light of the above-mentioned cancellation and amendments, it is believed that these rejections have been rendered moot. Consequently, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 1-10 be withdrawn.

### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1-2, 4-8, 17-19, 22-23, 105, and 106 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Asthana, et al., *Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 1995, 58(3):299-309 ("Asthana").

Without conceding to the accuracy of any of these rejections, Applicants have cancelled the above-mentioned claims, except for claims 4 and 22. Thus, it is believed that the rejection of claims 1-2, 5-8, 17-19, 23, 105, and 106 in view of Asthana is now moot.

With respect to independent claim 22 (as amended) and dependent claim 4 (amended to depend from independent claim 22), Applicants do not see where in Asthana is the promotion of the inhibition or treatment of aggregate formation in a patient susceptible to or exhibiting symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease suggested or disclosed. Asthana appears to be a scientific paper that describes the use of physostigmine in patients with Alzheimer's Disease, but does not suggest or disclose promoting the inhibition or treatment of aggregate formation in such patients.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection of claims 4 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) be withdrawn.

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#### **CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, this application should now be in condition for allowance. A notice to this effect is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes, after this amendment, that the application is not in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the Applicant's attorney at the telephone number listed below.

If this response is not considered timely filed and if a request for an extension of time is otherwise absent, Applicant hereby requests any necessary extension of time. If there is a fee occasioned by this response, including an extension fee, that is not covered by an enclosed check, please charge any deficiency to Deposit Account No. 23/2825.

Respectfully submitted, **Bamdad et al.**, **Applicants** 

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## WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION International Bureau



# INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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#### Published

Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: INTERACTION OF COLLOID-IMMOBILIZED SPECIES WITH SPECIES ON NON-COLLOIDAL STRUCTURES

#### (57) Abstract

The invention provides novel techniques for derivatizing colloids with self-assembled monolayers. This provides the capability of a wide variety of assays including chemical or biochemical agent/agent interaction studies. Bio-derivatized colloids, with or without signaling entities, are used to probe interactions with species on non-colloidal structures. The invention provides techniques for immobilizing colloidal particles on a wide variety of non-colloidal structures. Included is the ability to decorate a variety of non-colloidal structures including beads, with colloids as a detectable assay. This allows, in many cases, assays detectable via the unaided human eye, as well as assays detectable via automated determination of a change of interaction of electromagnetic radiation with the colloids, e.g., absorption, light-scattering, and the like.